

## Amusements.

**ACADEMY OF MUSIC.**—8:15—The White Heather.  
**AMERICAN THEATRE.**—8:15—The Little Boats.  
**BROADWAY THEATRE.**—8:15—The Highwayman.  
**CAROLINE LARSON.**—8:15—The Telephone Girl.  
**DAILY'S THEATRE.**—8:15—Merry Wives of Windsor.  
**EDEN MUSEUM.**—8:15—Grand Concerts and Cinematograph.  
**EMPIRE THEATRE.**—8:15—The Royal Arc.  
**FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.**—8:15—The Royal Arc.  
**GARDEN THEATRE.**—8:15—The Little Boats.  
**HARLEM THEATRE.**—8:15—The Little Boats.  
**HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.**—8:15—Richard III.  
**HEBELL'S THEATRE.**—8:15—The French Maid.  
**IRVING PLACE THEATRE.**—8:15—Hans Hucklebuck.  
**KNEEBUCKER THEATRE.**—8:15—Cousins Valeria.  
**KOSTER & BLANK.**—8:15—The Princess and the Butcher.  
**MANHATTAN THEATRE.**—8:15—The Princess and the Butcher.  
**MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.**—11 a. m. to 1 p. m.—Sportsmen's Exhibition.  
**MANHATTAN THEATRE.**—8:15—The Princess and the Butcher.  
**PASTORS.**—12:30 to 11 p. m.—Vaudeville.  
**PLEASANT PALACE.**—12:30 to 11 p. m.—Vaudeville.  
**PROCTOR & K.**—12:30 to 11 p. m.—Vaudeville.  
**ST. MARK'S THEATRE.**—8:15—The French Maid.  
**WALLACK'S THEATRE.**—8:15—The Girl from Paris.  
**WEDDER & FIELDS'S MUSIC HALL.**—8:15—Burlesque.  
**14TH STREET THEATRE.**—8:15—An Irish Gentleman.

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## Business Notices.

**Roll Top Desks and Office Furniture.**  
 Great Variety of Style and Price.  
 T. G. SELWY.  
 No. 111 Fulton-st.

Carl H. Schultz's Pure and Correct mineral waters are sold by over 700 physicians in their families.

## New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1898.

## THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

**FOREIGN.**—More anti-Dreyfus demonstrations were held in Paris, and a number of students were wounded. The French and Russian Ministers have protested against England's conditions in the Chinese loan proposal. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, made a public speech that England would go to war, if necessary, to maintain her commercial rights in China. The French Chamber of Deputies passed a motion shelving the French Government's policy in the Sino-Japanese war. The French Government was killed and wounded in a burning mine in Prussian Silesia.

**CONGRESS.**—Both branches in session. The Senate: The Lodge bill in restriction of immigration was passed by a vote of 55 to 28. Mr. Stewart made a speech in support of the bill. Mr. Hanna took the oath of office as Senator in the United States. The House: Three District of Columbia bills were passed, and the Army Appropriation bill was considered.

**DOMESTIC.**—President Dole of Hawaii arrived at San Francisco, and will start for Washington in three or four days. Information received in Washington indicated that the Government had made a speech in support of the bill. The New York Legislature reassembled. Two Cuban billiardiers resolutions were introduced in the Assembly. Assemblyman Van Hook introduced a resolution for the investigation of the canal question. Controller Roberts shows that the State's expenditures are increasing rapidly, and that per capita they are greater than those of neighboring States. The first ballot for United States Senator will be taken in the Maryland Legislature to-day; the situation remains as complicated as ever. The State Department received information that United States Senator William W. Ashby had been drowned at Colon, Colombia. Preparations for the Klondike relief expedition are being pushed by the War Department. The Government has purchased a large tract of land near Boston for fortification purposes.

**CITY AND SUBURBAN.**—The Contract Committee of the Rapid Transit Commission recommended that the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company should be invited to make early application for extensions. Wertheimer Brothers, glove makers, at Nos. 610-614 Broadway, and with a place at John Street, New York, have been indicted for the robbery of a safe containing \$100,000. Macy & Pettibone, stockholders at No. 45 Broadway, who held memberships in most of the Exchanges, made an assignment. The liability of the States of New York and New Jersey was elected and installed as president of the Republican Club. P. Bradley Strong, son of the ex-Mayor, was elected a captain in the 68th Regiment. J. J. Herndon, a well-known ex-ranchman, murdered his wife and two children and then shot himself, in an insane frenzy, in their room behind his grocery store. Plans were on foot for a combination of cotton thread makers outside of the Coats company. The Merchants' Association proposed to the State that it should be invited to make early application for extensions. Mrs. William Astor gave a large ball at her home in Fifth-ave. The opera season at the Metropolitan was opened with a brilliant audience. The weather was stormy. Stock were strong and higher.

**THE WEATHER.**—Forecast for to-day: Fair, with increasing cloudiness; warmer. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 38 degrees; lowest, 20; average, 31½.

## MR. KAULIA'S ARGUMENT.

By no means the least convincing arguments in favor of annexation of Hawaii are furnished by those who are ostensibly opposing that measure. The utterances of Mr. Kaulia, the chairman of the delegation of anti-annexationists now in Washington, furnish a striking case in point. He says he and his comrades do not want annexation. They want continued independence. But when asked about the strength of Hawaii and the possibility of its standing alone and defending its independence against the advances and aggressions of other countries, he says frankly it is not able to do that. Hawaii must have the continued protection of the United States or it cannot maintain its independence. And he adds: "If we cannot have that and our independence, why, of course, we say annexation to the United States rather than control by any other country."

Now, that is just the point all along insisted upon by the advocates of annexation. The Hawaiian Islands are unable to maintain their independence without the protection of this country. That, indeed, has been the case for the last fifty years. All parties in Hawaii seem agreed upon it. But one party, unofficial and self-constituted, wants to keep on with the show of independence under American protection, a system that has been full of difficulties for both parties and has resulted in the extinction of the bulk of the native population of the islands. The other party, the authoritative Government of the islands, which even the anti-annexationists declare to be a good Government and one which they would be satisfied to keep in power, wants to annex the islands outright to the United States, and thus at once relieve this country of the embarrassments of the anomalous protectorate system and secure for Hawaii the advantages which are to be had only in belonging to the United States.

It is agreed by most of the opponents of annexation in this country that, as Mr. Kaulia says, annexation is to be preferred to control of the islands by any other power. But they ask, why should things not go on as they are? For fifty years we have been warning all other nations to keep their hands off, and have done so effectively. Why not continue that system? There are many reasons. One is that such a protectorate is an anomaly to our form of government. The gentlemen who urge it are afraid annexation without immediate Statehood would be unconstitutional; but is there the slightest Constitutional warrant for such a protectorate as they propose? Again, the system has not worked well. It has led this country into numerous controversies and dangers, and there is every reason to believe that such troubles would increase in at least equal ratio with the increase of commercial interests in the Pacific. Moreover, the only authoritative body in the islands of which this Government can take cognizance expressly declares it does not wish that system to continue. There is, finally, the universal and insuperable objection to a separation of responsibility from power such as this protectorate system involves. If the United States is to be responsible for Hawaiian affairs it ought to have power over them. If it is to be held accountable for the welfare of the islands it ought to have authority over them.

No, the present system cannot be indefinitely continued. Every day makes it more difficult and more unsatisfactory. It has never worked entirely well, and it has now become all but unworkable. The Government of the United States does not want it. The Government of Hawaii does not want it. The Government of all other Powers having interests there dislike it. It has outlived all the usefulness it ever had and has reached the time when it is logically and justly to be abandoned in favor of its logical and just successor. A representative American statesman said a few years ago of the Hawaiian Islands: "If they drift from their independent station it must be toward identification with the American system." A conspicuous Hawaiian statesman says to-day: "If we cannot have independence under American protection, why, of course, we want annexation." Well, the islands have drifted from their independent station. They can no longer have, according to the fiat of their own Government, independence under American protection. From the American and from the Hawaiian point of view, therefore, there is nothing left but annexation.

## THE SALVATION BOOTH.

Now that William Booth and his son Ballington, after protracted negotiations conducted through their plenipotentiaries, have had an interview and separated without either breaking the peace or piecing the break, we hope that they will for a time efface themselves as far as possible. The witnesses in whose presence father and son finally consented to meet are presumably prepared to refute any misrepresentations which may emanate from overzealous partisans of either, and no good reason therefore appears why the principals should not give their entire time to the task of saving souls, each according to his own ideas of the methods and discipline best adapted to that supreme end. It must be admitted that such a course of conduct would subject them to a severe strain; but they ought at least to attempt it, remembering what they have caused countless others to endure in recent years by their incessant strife. It is natural that they should suppose the whole country to be waiting in breathless suspense for the result of the elder Booth's visit, if, as seems to be the fact, each honestly deems himself the most important individual now living in the world. But in the interest of truth and religion we must assure them that such supremacy really belongs to neither.

How much good the Salvation Army was doing before the Booths began their open quarrel there is no means of calculating. Our strong impression has been that the total was large. But it is impossible to suppose that the exhibition of evil passions and colossal vanity which has been going on during the last two years has not done an immense amount of harm. It has been a constant betrayal, under the eyes of those most likely to be unfortunately influenced thereby, of the cause to which these spectacular professors of the Gospel of Christ are ostensibly devoted. A long period of pure and peaceful effort to raise the fallen, strengthen the weak, succor the afflicted and evangelize the world will not more than repair that injury. An absurd amount of publicity has been bestowed upon the Booths at their solicitation by the newspapers. The best return that they can now make is to take themselves personally out of observation, concentrating upon a disinterested employment of the forces under their commands the energy which they have been dissipating in public clamor against one another.

It is proper to say before taking leave of this unpleasant subject that from the moment of their separation the father has appeared to the people of this country a considerably more objectionable person than the son. The original feeling was that the latter had good reason for distrusting a leadership which appeared to hold American ways, proclivities and institutions in contempt, and if he had been content with justifying his action to the American people by a simple record of good works instead of trying to make them a party to the quarrel he might have had their undivided sympathy. As it is, the strongest desire of all sensible persons with reference to the whole Booth family is that its bickering, or, at the least, the noise thereof, should cease. The Irish judge delivered a valuable sentence in sufficiently laud terms when he said to the belligerent couple: "I want nothing from you but silence, and mighty little of that."

## HARVARD UNIVERSITY DOOMED.

We do not quite make out whether the Platt-Quigg organ has already put Harvard University on its Index Expurgatorius or is only holding out to that venerable institution of learning its threat to do so unless it mends its ways and ceases to listen to the utterances of Reformers who go about saying things at variance with the Platt-Quigg view of current questions. It seems that the Hon. Charles J. Bonaparte, of Maryland, who is pretty widely known as one of the leading advocates of Civil Service Reform, delivered an address on "Bosses and Rings" at Cambridge last week, and that President Eliot introduced him as "one of Harvard's graduates, who from his twenty years' public service is best fitted to speak to Harvard graduates upon the duties of citizenship." In view of the fact—which President Eliot can hardly plead ignorance—that Mr. Bonaparte's position upon the burning question whether governments should be administered in the interest of all the people or only of the machine politicians who divide the spoils is diametrically opposite to that of Platt and Quigg, it is not strange that the organ felt called upon to administer a stinging rebuke to President Eliot and Harvard University. This it did in yesterday's issue in an article of great severity, entitled "Faugh!" This is a word which expresses disgust, contempt or abhorrence—in this case, doubtless, all three—and when the full force of it, with an intelligent appreciation of the source from which it emanates, begins to be realized, we have no doubt that it will create a profound feeling of anxiety not only in the mind of President Eliot, but throughout what is called on the campus the undergraduate world. It is also likely to thrill preparatory schools throughout the country, and possibly bring about a change in textbooks.

But President Eliot's introduction was not the only thing to give offence. For what did Bonaparte do after being introduced but up and say—the organ calls it "this profound and characteristically insulting Mugwump deliverance"—"In this country the whole end and existence of parties is to gain the offices." Upon this "insulting deliverance" the organ descends in great form and with its usual vigor, though

for some unexplained reason it refrains from sarcastic allusions to Mr. Bonaparte's famous kinsman, who not quite a hundred years ago was engaged in reforming the civil service of several European States. These will no doubt come later if Mr. Charles Bonaparte keeps on differing publicly with Platt and Quigg. "A political conception," says the organ, "is beyond Mugwump conception." And it adds in a somewhat disconnected and irrelevant way: "When the battle is for the supremacy in the Empire 'State of the St. Louis or Chicago platform' they snarl about 'Plattism.'" There seems to be a little historical inaccuracy here. That battle was fought in 1896, and not even the Mugwumps snarled about "Plattism" in that campaign. "Plattism" had been defeated at St. Louis in the nomination of McKinley. But while the honest and patriotic masses of the Republican party were engrossed in the fight for principle Platt and his co-workers were managing, manoeuvring and intriguing for the control of the Legislature for his and their special behoof. And they got it and elected Platt Senator. Then "Plattism" blossomed out and filled the State with its noxious odors, and the snarl about "Plattism" began. And as "Plattism" defeated the party in the city and State, the snarl against it is likely to be kept up.

Nor do we quite understand why "The New-York Sun" should get so hot about Mr. Bonaparte's "insulting deliverance" concerning the end and existence of parties. We do not agree with him that it is "only to gain the offices"; but why should "The Sun" take exceptions to it? Nothing is more notorious in connection with that paper than its utter lack of political principle and its bold and shameless avowal that it has attached or tried to attach itself has been to gain the offices. That was why it went flapping round for years from one party to another, not because it believed that the candidates whom it supported had any political principle, but because they wanted the offices, and for reasons of its own "The Sun" wanted to help them get them. Everybody knows this who knows anything about "The Sun's" record. Why, then, make a fuss because a Reformer like Mr. Bonaparte tells the Harvard graduates in terms what "The Sun" itself has been not only preaching but exemplifying in practice these many years? As "The Sun" very ably and pointedly remarks, "Faugh!"

To return, however, to the original proposition. We do not quite make out whether the organ has as yet positively made up its mind to include Harvard University, President Eliot and Mr. Bonaparte in its list of things to be immediately eliminated and destroyed, or by pointing the finger of scorn and saying "Faugh!" at them it means merely to leave them slowly and gradually to wither and decay. It is only a question of time, to be sure; but we take occasion, meanwhile, to offer our sympathy and commiseration to the entire group. We are all in the same boat—the Union League Club, the Manhattan Club, all the Republican newspapers and two-thirds of the Republican party. Platt and Quigg and the organ have determined to throw us all overboard. Then, we presume, they will make sail for Juan Fernandez. There they can have it all their own way—"Master," "Unl!" and organ-grinder.

## THE SPANISH MENACE.

The Spanish menace is against Spain herself. There is and there probably will be no war between the United States and Spain. Every day makes such a catastrophe more improbable. Every outbreak in Havana against the Government makes it more improbable. Instead of making danger of war, the rioting and other occurrences of last week removed such danger from the field of practical consideration. Nevertheless, it is not amiss to point out that the malcontents at Havana—and at Madrid and throughout the Peninsula, too—are playing a perilous game. There is no use in trying to conceal the fact. They are agitating against the granting of autonomy to Cuba, even the imperfect autonomy of the present system, and are menacing the Government which granted it. Beyond that they are credibly reported to be conspiring against the dynasty which gives that Government countenance. Let us see what would be the outcome of their campaign if it should be carried further and to success.

They cannot hope thus to subvert Cuba. Their irreconcilable policy, administered by Weyler himself, backed by United Spain, utterly and ignominiously failed in that attempt after two years of unrelenting trial. Its chances of success would now be hopelessly less if renewed with the backing of a united but of a faction-ridden and distracted nation. A part of Spain cannot hope to do what the whole of Spain could not do. Nor can the malcontents hope to wreak vengeance upon the United States for what they falsely imagine its injuries to the Spanish cause. The disparity of strength in such a contest would be sufficiently marked were Spain united and prosperous. With Spain in the throes of revolution or civil war and prostrated in all her interests it would be both pitiable and grotesque.

What then? They may harass Marshal Blanco, but in so doing they will simply be giving the greatest possible aid and comfort to Maximilian Gomez and Calixto Garcia. They may destroy what order there is in Cuba, and as all what American interests still exist there, but in so doing they will merely drive the two objects of their hatred, the Spanish and United States governments, closer together, and perhaps make necessary an intervention of the latter to which the former would not object. They may even upset the Alfonsist dynasty and put the Carlist in its place, but that would be to lose Cuba beyond all hope of recovery, and to make of Spain itself a wreck no statecraft could hope to rehabilitate. Those are the ends, the only possible ends, toward which they are pressing. The menace is not against the Cuban insurgents, nor against the United States, but against Spain herself.

## A CONTAGIOUS DISEASE.

It is to be hoped that the cynics who scoff at honesty in politics as an "iridescent dream," and who abuse all persons who object to making public office a private snap at traitors, Mugwumps, factionists and members of the "better element," will enjoy to the full the evidence of "American spirit" and manly independence of the leading strings of unpractical clergymen and effeminate school teachers shown to exist in the country by the present proceedings of the War and Navy departments. The Government spent a vast amount of money in building at the Brooklyn Navy Yard a drydock, the proper construction of which was essential to the safety of warships and to the proper defence of the land. It turns out that the Government has been cheated and that the drydock is a useless fraud. The War Department trusted supervision of a great public work on the Southern coast to a trained officer of high repute, and it is now about to try him by court-martial on charges of fraud involving \$3,000,000. It would be unjust to assume him to be guilty, but there is every reason to believe that in some stage of the work in question somebody has been extensively corrupt.

So we see the two Government arms charged with guarding the very life of the Nation suffering from the contagion of public dishonesty. This knowledge will come as a shock to the great body of American people, who have long been accustomed to think of the men trained from youth to serve under the Stars and Stripes

free from every taint of jobbery. Nor do we think that view is wrong in general. The Army and Navy officers are for the most part honorable, incorruptible, patriotic men. They have been disciplined to respect themselves and their country. Nevertheless, disappointing and even disheartening as may be the realization that our provision for defence is not always trustworthy, it is neither surprising nor unnatural that such should be the case. It would be surprising and unnatural if we could year after year have canal jobs, and Capitol jobs, and salary grabs, and contract "take-offs," and pavement scandals, and police blackmail, and corporation assessments, and sale of law through a boss's political clearing-house, without having some persons in the Army and Navy conclude that only a "silly" would apply the moral code of private business to relations with the Government.

Why should any officer sent to work in New-York think it disgraceful to deal with contractors to the harm of the Government when he sees in the representative of New-York in that Government a man who is "Master of the State" because he is adroit at levying contributions on corporations and in using the Legislature to pay for the same? Why should he think it necessary to be honest when he sees that "Master of the State" giving this city to a notorious gang of corruptionists for no reason but to prevent its being ruled by some honest men? Why should he not think honesty played out when he hears the leaders of the Republican organization here denouncing everybody who objects to lying and stealing as methods of party management?

Party politics cannot be corrupt without the Government becoming corrupt. Dishonest contracting cannot be confined to a city. A civil service recruited for the sake of politicians rather than for the sake of the Government work will demoralize the military service. National, like individual, character is a whole. It cannot be corrupt concerning one set of actions and highly moral concerning another. If we permit stealing among politicians we may as well reconcile ourselves to stealing in the Army and Navy. And one is no worse than the other. True, its bad effects may appear in a more striking calamity, as when a badly equipped army is unable to fight, but a people who are tolerant enough to let dishonesty flourish until it attacks even the highly disciplined military officer have no reason to expect anything else.

## LIGHT FOR INQUIRERS.

Sincere and yearning desire for enlightenment should always be encouraged, and when even the most benighted seek information which may tend to remove their darkness, who can refuse them? So when the Democratic press seriously prays for explanation of a smaller increase in manufactured exports during the later than during the early months of 1897, the clearing-house and railway returns supply an answer which almost every schoolboy can understand. If the railroads are doing more business and earning more money, and buying more equipment and material of every kind—the Pennsylvania road 100,000 tons of rails last week, for instance, while the Illinois Steel Company is said to have booked and to have carried over from the old year a greater volume of orders for rails than ever before in its history—it is obvious that the home demand must occupy a great part of the capacity of American works, and must, indeed, overtax that capacity in some lines, so that they have less time or occasion to seek employment in satisfying a distant and less profitable foreign demand. So, when clearing-house payments show a volume of domestic business ranging from 25 to 50 per cent larger than a year ago, it is obvious that the American people have more money to spend and are spending more in satisfying all sorts of wants, so that there is less surplus of many products left for shipment to distant countries.

When an American of fair intelligence learns from the newspapers and dispatches that the agricultural implement works have been crowded to an unusual degree by the domestic demand, it does not tax his power of ratiocination very severely to reach the conclusion that there may be for a time fewer machines remaining to be shipped to other countries. When he learns that more than a million hands have been employed within the last few months who were not employed a year ago, and that a far greater number have had their wages increased, either by change of rates or by an increase of 50 per cent more or less in employment, he is able to infer without much straining of mind that many thousands of men and women, boys and girls, who have longed for bicycles, but have been unable to buy them, have quickly employed part of their increased earnings in satisfying that want, and that in consequence the shops have for a given month one or two thousand fewer cycles to spare for export. The same reasoning applies to many branches of business, for the increase in domestic demand was so sudden, especially while dealers throughout the country were replenishing stocks unexpectedly depleted, that the capacity of works was in many cases strained to the utmost, and hundreds have worked night and day much of the time since July.

More enduring cause of shrinkage in manufactured exports would come into operation if the domestic demand should permanently increase the power of works now in existence so far that prices of their products should be materially advanced. That has not been the effect as yet in the forms of manufacture to which the Free Traders call attention. Cotton goods are not dearer, but cheaper, than they were a year ago, and so are steel rails, and wire, and nearly all products of iron and steel, agricultural implements, bicycles and most forms of machinery; copper and its products, refined petroleum, brick, lime and paper are all cheaper than a year ago. If manufactured products are to be rendered more costly by the greatly expanding domestic demand, the time has not yet been reached when the works realize a want of capacity to meet that demand, and, as a rule, they have not yet advanced prices, even in many cases where such advance will be proper and will doubtless come when the extent and permanence of the home demand have been more clearly manifested.

It is the complaint of the Free Traders that exports of manufactured products were a million smaller in November than in September, though in both months larger than a year ago. So small a change need not have been considered seriously, in view of the fact that the domestic demand for manufactured products was greater by several hundred millions in either month than in 1896. The value of manufactured products according to the census seven years ago was close to \$10,000,000,000, and in many branches is known to have increased more than 20 per cent since. If it is about \$1,000,000,000 a month, the clearing-house returns indicate that in December it was something like \$285,000,000 greater than in the same month last year. It is not absolutely alarming if in consequence of such a demand manufactured exports have fallen off as much as \$1,000,000,000 compared with last September, and under the circumstances the temporary loss can be faced with some equanimity.

The Texas may be a good ship after all, but if she is she is certainly the most unlucky one in all the White Squadron. Referring to the Chairman of the Postoffice Committee in a recent interview, Congressman Quigg remarked with scathing sarcasm that

"Mr. Loud is not the Congress of the United States by some 90 Senators and 350 Representatives," which leads us to remark that if Mr. Loud has any idea of casting the votes of these 446 legislators as a unit he ought to be restrained. Even Quigg himself never ventured to cast more than 191 votes as a unit, and they have been a millstone round his neck ever since.

There must be some mistake in that dispatch about Weyler's unwillingness to attend an anti-annexationist meeting on account of his "scruples." To speak of Weyler's "scruples" on any subject is a flat contradiction of terms.